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YALOLOPUS DESCRIBES CONDITIONS IN SINKIANG -- Hong Kong, Kung-shang Jih-pao,
31 May 51

Taihoku, 30 May -- On 30 May, Yalolopus made a speech in Taihoku, entitled "Two Iron Curtains in Sinkiang." His remarks follow:

Sinkiang is now under two iron curtains -- that of the Soviet Union and that of the Chinese Communist Party. The Chinese Communist authorities are carrying out programs directed by the Soviet officials in Sinkiang.

Soviet troops and the local people's army, controlled by the puppet East Turkestan People's Government in Kuldja, are now stationed in strategic points and virtually control Sinkiang. Wang Chen is commander of the Chinese Communist forces in Sinkiang in name only. His troops were sent to fight the UN forces in Korea. This was actually done to kill off Chinese manpower, which is Stalin's real intent.

In regard to economic conditions in Sinkiang, the Communists have increased agricultural and livestock production. But they have also increased taxes, almost to the breaking point. Requisitioned foodstuff and livestock are sent to the Soviet Union in exchange for arms and ammunition.

The Soviets have virtually complete control over mining in Sinkiang. The miners are all slave workers, rounded up by the Chinese Communist and Soviet special agents, after having been accused of being reactionaries or of having formerly taken part in fleecing the people.

In the field of religion, the Soviets do not allow the Sinkiang people to follow their traditional religious rituals. More and more restrictions are being placed on religious activities.

Because many Sinkiang people cannot stand such Communist pressure, large numbers are escaping daily into the neighboring countries. Others are enduring the hardships in the hope that the KMT troops will return to the mainland to liberate them.

USSR AIDS ECONOMIC, CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN SINKIANG -- Sian, Ch'un-chung Jih-pao,
19 Feb 51

Urumchi, 15 February (Hsin-hua) -- The Soviet Union has rendered much friendly aid to Sinkiang in the economic and cultural development of the province since the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance a year ago.

Sinkiang's trade with other areas has been restored and greatly increased. Farmers and herdsmen have earned 156 billion yuan by the sale of cattle, sheep, goatskins, goat hair, casings, camel's hair, and animal hides. In exchange for native products, the Sinkiang people have obtained industrial, agricultural, medical, and transport machinery and equipment from the USSR to facilitate the development of industry and agriculture.

To help eliminate the yearly invasion of locusts which seriously hamper agricultural production, in August 1950, the Soviet Union sent an antilocust research corps. The unit studied the locust-infested areas, and formulated an effective method of combating the pests. The unit has also trained some 50 locust-elimination cadres in Urumchi.

The formation of Sino-Soviet nonferrous, rare metals, and petroleum companies has helped to exploit natural resources by means of advanced Soviet techniques.

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In the publishing field, the USSR has helped publish 500,000 books in Russian, Chinese, Uighur, and Kazakh, which include the writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, Liu Shao-ch'i, and Mao Tze-tung. In addition, some 2 million copies of newspapers, periodicals, etc., have been published by the Soviet Union to meet the demands of the various nationalities in Sinkiang. The USSR has also printed 1,284,000 primary school textbooks in various languages.

In the cultural field, Soviet films have been shown in various motion-picture houses, and mobile projection teams have shown films in remote areas.

During November 1950, a Soviet cultural and arts workers' delegation visited Sinkiang and performed in 66 places to some 370,000 people to acquaint them with Soviet arts and culture. The delegation also gave lectures on the cultural and arts achievements and experiences of the various nationalities in Soviet Central Asia. The visit of the Soviet delegation has created an incentive among the Sinkiang people to increase their cultural and arts activities.

The USSR has given movie projection machines, radios, musical instruments, voice-recording machines, slides, documents, pictures, newspapers, and periodicals to the Sinkiang branch of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. The association, which has more than 30,000 members, held an exhibit depicting 30 years of Soviet achievement. The exhibit, attended by more than 140,000 people, has helped introduce Soviet "know-how" to the Sinkiang people.

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